

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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WHOLE NUMBER 1242

LIEUT. GEORGE H. PENDLETON



Lieut. George H. Pendleton, United States infantry, was cited in Belgian army orders for gallantry and was decorated with the Belgian war cross by King Albert. Lieutenant Pendleton is the son of Judge Francis K. Pendleton of the New York supreme court and the great-grandson of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." He was sent with two other officers and 20 men to get information about the enemy. They encountered a German patrol and in the struggle which followed Lieutenant Pendleton was wounded, but the desired information was obtained. The colonel of the Belgian regiment was so pleased that the young American lieutenant was made an honorary member of the Regiment des Guides, a crack unit.

## HIGHWAYS REGULATIONS OUT

Approval of U. S. Council Is Required for Building New Roads.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The United States highway act, which provides for the construction of highways, is now in effect. The act requires that all new highways be approved by the U. S. Council on Highway Construction before they can be built.

"No manufacturer," the council's announcement says, "will furnish any road building material until the project has been approved by the United States highway council."

U. S. Envoy to Britain May Quit.  
London, Aug. 28.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador to Great Britain, is about to resign on account of ill health, according to an announcement made here.

Labor Organizer Dead.  
Frank L. Rist, labor organizer and editor, died at the Good Samaritan hospital, Cincinnati, after an operation performed a week ago for appendicitis. He had been ill three years.

For more than a score of years Rist had been editor of a union labor publication, the Editor and Chronicle. As representative of the American Federation of Labor he directed the organization of several labor units in Hamilton county and was frequently called upon by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to aid in organizing unions in other parts of the country. He was fifty-eight and unmarried.

## Many Will Need New Employment

In Great Britain it is estimated that approximately 12,000,000 people will find themselves in need of employment as soon as the war work, for soldier and laborer, is over. If the war tests this nation as it has tested Great Britain, certainly as large a proportion of our population will be thrown out of the employment in which they have been intensely engaged.

In Great Britain it is understood that a situation of nonemployment touching the very life of the nation cannot be permitted to develop before any measures of meeting it are considered. It will be too late to deal with non-employment if the nation waits until the condition exists.

## Improving Compensation Acts.

The federal department of labor has come to the conclusion that virtually all of the state compensation acts now in force need enlarging and liberalizing before they can be regarded as furnishing adequate protection to the whole body of wage earners. This, they declare, has been a general tendency of recent amendments. In no case has a compensation system once introduced been repealed. But in a number of instances inferior acts have been superseded by better ones and in all cases where the courts have held particular acts unconstitutional the states affected have proceeded to enact new laws that would meet the necessary legal tests and, if no other way offered, state constitutions have been amended.

## FRENCH ADVANCE MILE IN ASSAULT

Troops Cross the Ailette in Boats to Fall on Enemy's Rear.

## PRUSSIAN GUARD DEFEATED

Gen. von Boehm's Hun Troops Resist Desperately, but Their Counter-Attacks Are Forced Back—French Cross Marsh.

Rome, Aug. 28.—War to the death, conquer or perish together, the newspaper Epoca claims to have learned, is the decision announced by the kaiser following his recent conference with Emperor Charles. The Epoca asserts that the kaiser declared that no concessions will be made to the enemy, and that war on land and sea will be intensified.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Americans have gained "some ground west of Fismes and brought back prisoners," General Pershing reported to the war department. The communique follows: "During the course of a local engagement west of Fismes the American troops gained some ground and brought back prisoners. In Alsace a raid was repulsed with loss to the enemy."

Paris, Aug. 28.—General Mangin's Tenth French army has renewed its drive against the German line north of Soissons. They advanced their line for a distance of 1,200 meters (about one mile) in the vicinity of Bagnaux, which lies directly north of Soissons.

German counter-attacks west of Chavigny (between Soissons and Bagnaux) were beaten off, the French taking prisoners.

French troops have crossed the Ailette in boats near the Oise, opening the way for an attack on the rear of the German line.

## Foes Resist Desperately.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Vesle front, Aug. 28.—The famous Prussian guard is being used by Gen. von Boehm in desperate counter-attacks against the forces of General Mangin at the entrance of the Concy forest, northeast of Soissons. This fact has become known through the capture of prisoners in the repulse of the German onslaughts.

The enemy is making every effort to check the advance of General Mangin's army in the vicinity of the Concy forest, where the Huns are in danger of being outflanked and forced to make a hasty retreat.

## Charge Through Marshes.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 28.—Charging through water waist deep in the marshes of the Aisne and in the face of galling machine gun fire, troops of the Third French army have captured Fresnoy and St. Mar, two of the strongest defenses of Roye, and have invested that city from three sides, the north, south and west.

The French under General Debeney drove forward from both the north and the south, captured 600 prisoners, many machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

At Fresnoy, two and one-half miles north of Roye, the Germans had restored the old defenses of 1914, strongly guarded by barbed-wire entanglements, concrete machine gun nests and blockhouses. From it the Germans had launched counter attacks in their efforts to check the advance of the French.

## ALL PRICES HIGH IN PRAGUE

Bohemians Pay \$8.40 a Pound for Pork and \$8 for Butter—Soap Disappears.

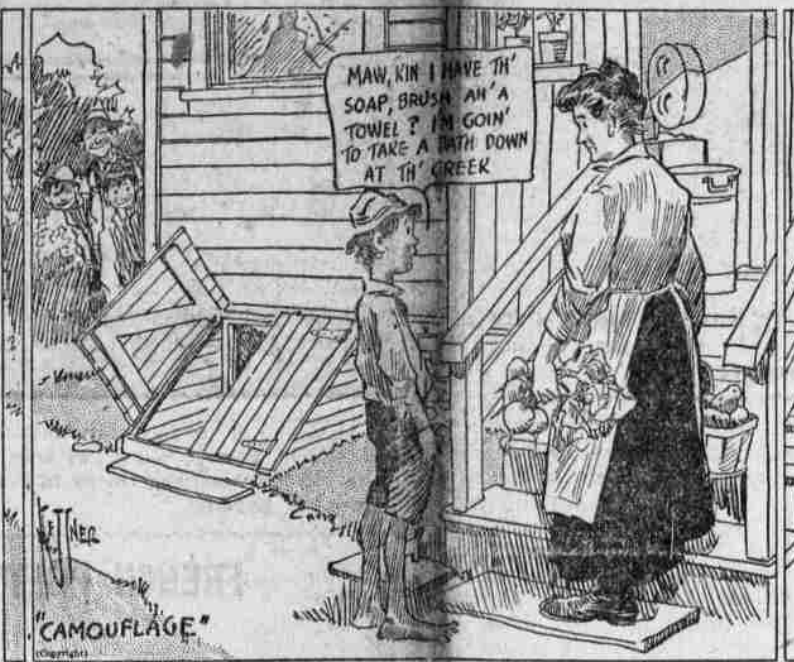
Paris, Aug. 28.—Very high prices for all necessary articles of food and clothing are being paid by the residents of Prague, Bohemia, according to a repatriated French governor, who has arrived at Evian-les-Bains on the French frontier. She says the following prices obtain in Prague: Pork, \$8.40 a pound; fats and butter, \$8 a pound; chocolate, \$11 a pound; coffee, \$12 a pound; cocoa and tea, \$16; eggs, 40 cents each; a man's suit, \$210; a yard of cloth, \$90; a spool of cotton, \$6; a pair of shoes, \$50.

Soap has disappeared and cheese cannot be obtained.

## Convict Labor in New Jersey.

The state-use system in New Jersey is replacing the old plan of contracting for the labor of convicts, according to the annual report of the state labor commission. Under this plan the commission supervises all work performed by inmates of New Jersey penal institutions, and allots the work to be done by the convicts, which is for the state.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



## HINDENBURG LINE IS CRACKED BY GEN. HAIG'S MEN

British Penetrate Defenses East of Heninel and Advance Astride River Scarpe.

## BAPAUME CLEAR OF THE FOE

Take Two Thousand Huns While French Tighten Grip on Roye and Capture 1,100 German Soldiers Near St. Mar.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 28.—The Hindenburg line has been penetrated by British troops near Bapaume.

Marshes are advancing astride the River Scarpe and are pushing forward to the south of Bapaume. Elsewhere along the British front their progress also continues.

There has been heavy fighting at Longueval and on the adjacent ground where the Germans launched a heavy counter-attack with fresh forces brought up especially for the purpose from Sedan.

## French Troops Advance.

Paris, Aug. 28.—French troops advanced in the region of St. Mar, southwest of Roye, after having repulsed a number of enemy counter-attacks in that sector, according to the official statement issued at the war office. They have captured 1,100 prisoners, including two battalion commanders, the statement says.

East of Bagnaux, north of the Aisne, the French have advanced their line about three-quarters of a mile, the statement says. German counter-attacks were repulsed in this region.

In their advance in the region of Monchy Le Preux Monday British troops captured more than 2,000 prisoners, the newspapers here say.

## No Germans in Bapaume.

No Germans remain in Bapaume, says the correspondent of Le Matin on the British front. He adds that patrols have penetrated the ruins which mark the former enemy advanced concentration center.

The newspapers do not believe that the Germans will be able to hold on in Roye much longer, notwithstanding the enormous sacrifices they have made in attempts to hold that town.

## Take 21,000 Huns in Five Days.

London, Aug. 28.—British forces established in the northern outskirts of Bapaume, according to the official statement issued at the war office.

They are making progress toward the village of Bagnaux, two and one-half miles northeast of Bapaume, according to the official statement issued at the war office today. There is hard fighting around Croisilles further north, the statement says.

Since last Wednesday the British have taken 21,000 prisoners.

They have pushed through the town of Montauban, three miles north of the Somme and capturing the wood near that place, have reached Longueval.

Australian forces have made substantial progress toward Compiègne, south of the Somme and east of Suzanne, north of the river, the statement adds.

## Enemy Covering Retreat.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 28.—The extension of the British line north of the Scarpe has brought the attackers to within striking distance of a good part of the Hindenburg line, back of which is open country with the terrain and roads in excellent condition for the movement of tanks and horses.

The British made steady progress, especially on the new section of the front, around Bapaume and outside the

## GERMAN CRIMES INSPIRE HATRED

American Officer in Letter Home Tells How Enemy Deeds Fan Vengeance Flame.

## DECLARES YANKS ARE BITTER

Says U. S. Soldiers Feel That Only Extermination of German Race Should Be Peace Slogan—They Kill Huns in Cold Blood.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—While patriotic Chicago looks on expectantly for developments following the testing of the virus of pro-Germanism which threatens to disrupt the Chicago Symphony orchestra, and recalls with satisfaction the fights that resulted in the ripping of the "kaiser page" from the school spellers and the dethroning of the German language from its superman position of dominance in the school curriculum, there arrives in this Hun-fighting city a letter from an American artillery captain, depicting the German menace as few have depicted it since the rape of Belgium or the Lusitania murders.

The letter tells the story of the hate of the horrible Hun and the avenging anger and hate it has inspired in the hosts of the allies. It was written by a captain of a Chicago artillery regiment and was addressed to a friend living in Chicago.

## Yanks Learn to Hate.

According to this letter, the Americans have learned to hate the Hun with a deeper hatred than even that which moved the Prussian military rule to attack the rest of the world. "Extermination of the German race, men, women and children to the last one," is what this Chicago cavalry captain advocates, and here is his letter in which he explains why:

"I am having a hard time trying to drop you a line, but here goes for a try anyhow."

"The last two weeks (seems like two years) have been more or less of a nightmare to us and until today I didn't know the day of the week or the date. However now that the Boches are on the dead run, we are having a breathing spell which is well earned. I can assure you. One sure thing is this, what Sherman said about war don't mean a thing any more. 'Hell' is a prayer meeting compared to this one. You have heard of the word 'anger' and 'hate,' but you can't know the true meaning of them unless you have been in a modern battle. Fear is unknown by the American soldier, and the Boche knows now that the only feeling that he has is that described by those two words."

## Has Strong Hatred.

"I never knew the feeling before, but I've got it now, and I tell you it's awful. Do you know how we feel now? We feel that nothing but extermination of the German race—men, women and children, to the last one—should be the only peace declared. It should be a forgotten country and a forbidden language. If you could see the things I've seen, you would never speak to a German as long as you live. Our men kill them in cold blood, deliberately, and with pleasure, laugh about it—like killing snakes or rats; they will not take prisoners. If they can help it. Now, I'll tell you why. I personally saw men, Germans, chained to machine gun pits, chained by their officers so they couldn't run. The ones they don't chain fire every round of ammunition they have, and then holler 'kamerad' with a grenade in each hand."

"Our men buried four French women and two German women who wore German uniforms and were chained in machine gun pits. I did not see them, but I do not doubt the authenticity of the report. In the dugout I occupied night before last I removed several articles of women's wearing apparel and the dugout had been occupied by a German officer a few hours previously. I saw any number of such dugouts containing the same thing. Some had children's clothes in them, babies, I mean, and the clothes are all of French make. Those are a few of the things, and do you wonder that we feel the way we do?"

## Written on Battlefield.

"I am writing this now right on the battlefield, where the American soldier has made himself famous, and put the fear of God into the heart of the Boche, so probably my letter reflects my feelings, but I can't commence to write what I feel, and there are a good many left in our old division who feel the same way. We have been at it since the 14th of July, and that seems like 20 years ago, instead of 20 days. Extermination is the only equitable peace that we know and I think we would feel better if we knew those were the terms to be asked for by the allies."

MRS. ENRICO CARUSO



Enrico Caruso, the famous Italian tenor, secretly married, the other day, Dorothy Park Benjamin of New York, twenty-five years old, daughter of Park Benjamin, a well-known patent attorney and naval expert, Caruso is twenty years her senior.

## K. ROOSEVELT WINS CROSS

Britain Rewards Former President's Son for Services in the Mesopotamia Campaign.

London, Aug. 28.—The award to "temporary and honorary Capt. Kermit Roosevelt," son of Colonel Roosevelt of the military cross for services in Mesopotamia was announced in the official Gazette. Until he joined the American forces in France Captain Roosevelt was attached to the British army in Mesopotamia on special duty.

## Drop Propaganda on Agram.

Berne, Aug. 28.—Italian airplanes recently dropped propaganda manifestos on Agram, capital of Slavonia and Croatia, according to Austrian advice received here today.

## Hiring and Firing.

The essence of our industrial policy with respect to labor has been continuous turnover. In every industry, though not in every individual establishment, our employers have followed a policy of hiring and firing. If a man did not happen to make good at a particular task, he was discharged and someone else hired, instead of being transferred to some other task better adapted to his qualities. Foremen have considered the power of discharge as their one unfailing method of discipline. Discharge has been in industry what spanking used to be in the home and the schoolhouse. In each case it has been the means by which those too lazy to think of better ways of proceeding have dealt with the weak in their power. The continual change of jobs has prevented the worker from ever learning any job well, and has destroyed all interest in his work.—Don D. Lescoeur, in Atlantic.

## Shorter Working Day.

The announcement that a leading eastern department store is to observe a shorter working day for the period of the war reflects a broad conception of duty and will have a far-reaching effect upon the commercial habits of the entire community. By making the day for employee and shoppers begin at 10 a. m. and end at 4:30, instead of the present hours—8:30 and 5—two important things are accomplished. There will be an obvious saving of coal, for the new business hours are distinctly daylight hours, even in mid-winter, and little or no artificial lighting will be required.

## Accidents on the Rails.

Last year 203,000 persons were injured and 10,000 were killed on this country's railroads. Estimates of the railway administration are to the effect that this number will be reduced 20 per cent this year by reason of the establishment of 1,000 safety committees.

## French Living Cost Mounts.

From the first quarter of 1911 to the second quarter of 1918 the cost of living in France rose progressively 132 per cent. This is based on 13 main commodities investigated by M. Colliard, minister of labor.

"Well, I guess I have written enough, but I just got started and had to take it out on somebody so it might as well be you. Well, when you have heard men and animals, horses and mules, cry like I have, you'll be bloodthirsty. 'The German Hymn of Hate,' is a love song compared to the one we can sing."

"Write when you get a chance, and I hope when I write again I'll be able to do so in a more peaceful frame of mind."